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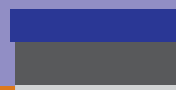
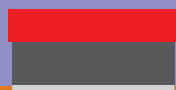
HOOSIER FUN & FACTS

Information & Activity Booklet

Distributed by

B. Patrick Bauer

State Representative



Written and compiled by members of the
Indiana House of Representatives Democratic Publications Office

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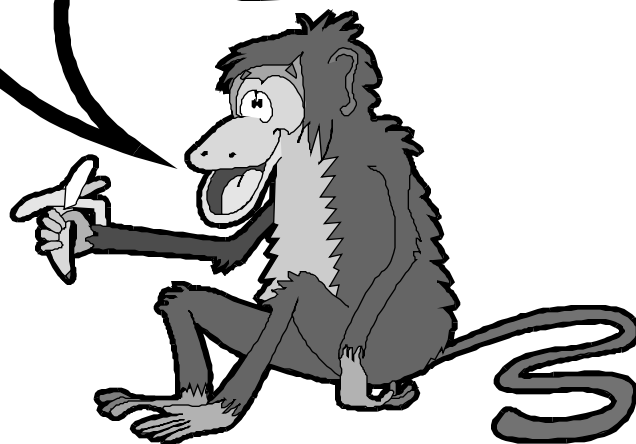
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Hello!
I'm Milo the Monkey, here to
lead you through this information
and activity booklet about Indiana. Inside,
you can learn a little about all the governors in
state history, as well as state government and trivia
facts and how a bill becomes a law. So, have a
good time learning what makes the Hoosier state
special!



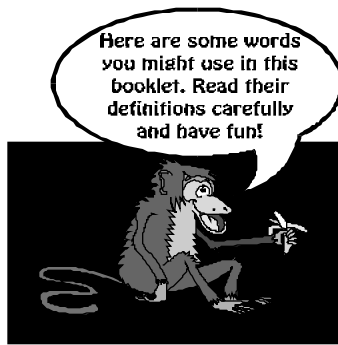
Glossary

governor - the chief executive of a state in the United States.

representative - a member of the House of Representatives

senator - a member of the Senate

rotunda - a large round room with a high ceiling; the center of the State-house



chamber - a room where the House or the Senate meets

committee - a group appointed by the Speaker of the House or the President of the Senate to

discuss legislation

bill - a draft of a law presented to the House or the Senate

democrat - a member of one of the two major political parties, the Democratic Party

republican - a member of one of the two major political parties, the Republican Party

assembly - a group of people gathered together for a common purpose; the General Assembly is the annual meeting of the House and the Senate

caucus - a meeting of the members of a political party; the General Assembly is comprised of a Democratic caucus and a Republican caucus

session - a meeting of the House or the Senate

speaker of the house - the leader of the House of Representatives

president of the senate - leader of the senate; in state governments, this is the lieutenant governor

sponsor - a person who assumes responsibility for another person or group; for example, a senator may sponsor a bill in the Senate on behalf of a Representative who authored it

resolution - a formal statement of a decision by the House or the Senate

veto - a governor's choice to reject a bill passed by both the House and Senate

Statehouse - Indiana's capitol building

legislature - the law-making part of government

House - House of Representatives; one of the two branches of the legislature

Senate - one of the two branches of the legislature

constituent - a person living in the district represented by an elected official

amendment - a change made in a bill or constitution

Statehouse Seek 'n' Find



Try to find the words
in the puzzle. They will be
across, down or diagonal.



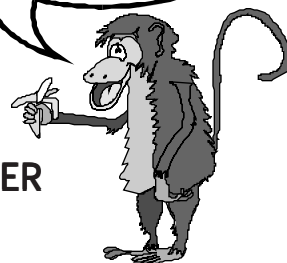
GOVERNOR
REPRESENTATIVE
SENATOR
INDIANA
ROTUNDA
CHAMBER
COMMITTEE

DEPARTMENT	SESSION
BILL	CAUCUS
LAW	SPEAKER
VOTE	RESOLUTION
DEMOCRAT	VETO
REPUBLICAN	SPONSOR
ASSEMBLY	STATEHOUSE

LEGISLATURE
HOUSE
SENATE
CONSTITUENT
AMENDMENT
DISTRICT

About Indiana . . .

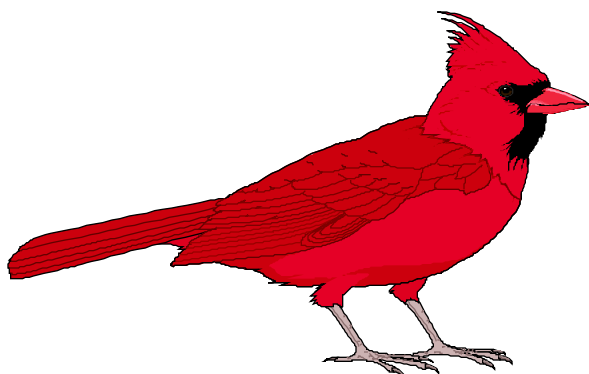
Use these Indiana facts to help you with the activities in this booklet!



STATE FLOWER
The peony



STATE TREE
The tulip tree



STATE BIRD
The cardinal

About Indiana . . .

Governor - Mitch Daniels

State name - Indiana's name was chosen by Congress in 1800. It means "the land of the Indians."



State flag -

The Indiana flag has 19 gold stars and a gold torch on a blue field. The torch represents liberty and enlightenment with the rays reflecting far-reaching influence. The stars in the outer circle represent the 13 original states; those in the inner circle are for the five states next admitted to the Union. The star above the torch stands for Indiana, the 19th state. The flag was adopted in 1917.

State motto - "The Crossroads of America"

State stone - Indiana limestone

State song - "On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away" by Paul Dresser

State nickname - The Hoosier State

State seal - The seal shows a pioneer woodsman chopping a tree while a buffalo runs across the plains.

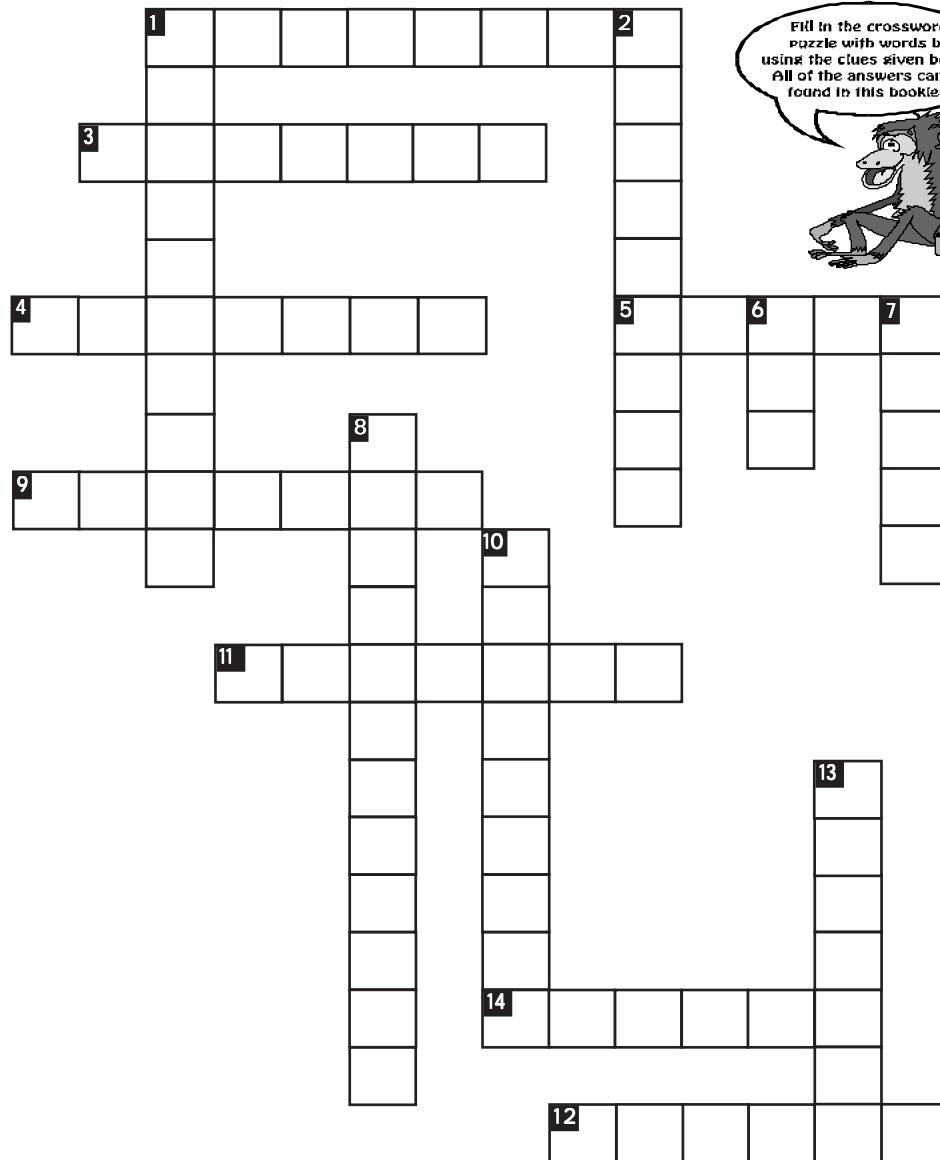


State capital - Vincennes was the first territorial capital from 1805 to 1813 following the creation of the Indiana Territory.

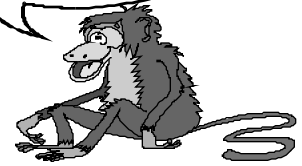
Corydon followed Vincennes as capital from 1813 to 1825, and was capital when Indiana became a state in 1816.

Indianapolis became capital of the state in 1825.

Indiana Facts Crossword



Fill in the crossword puzzle with words by using the clues given below. All of the answers can be found in this booklet!



ACROSS

1. Indiana's state bird
3. Indiana's nickname
4. Indiana's first state capital
5. The _____ tree is Indiana's state tree
9. Congress coined the name "Indiana" in 1800; it means "land of the _____"
11. Governor from 1997-2003, Frank _____
12. Indiana's state song is "On the Banks of the _____, Far Away"
14. The _____ is a legislative body comprised of 50 members

DOWN

1. Indiana's state motto is "The _____ of America"
2. Indiana's state stone is Indiana _____
6. Legislators propose bills that could become _____
7. Indiana's state flower
8. Indiana's state capital
10. Indiana's first territorial capital
13. Governor, Mitch _____

Law-Making Maze

START

BILL INTRODUCTION
The first step in creating a law is for a representative or senator to write the bill. Then the bill is read by the author in either the House or the Senate.

Follow the path through the maze to find out how a bill becomes a law!



CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

After the bill has been considered by both chambers, one of three things can happen: (A) The bill can be approved without changes; (B) The bill can be changed in the second chamber. If this happens, it must be returned to the first chamber so the changes can be approved. If at least 51 of the Representatives or 26 Senators agree to the changes, the bill goes on to the governor. However, if the majority of the original chamber disagrees with the amendments, the bill is sent to a conference committee. A conference committee is made up of two representatives and two senators. The four legislators attempt to combine the two different versions of the bill so that they all can agree. If they can agree, a conference report is then voted on by both the House and the Senate. If both houses approve the amended bill, it is sent to the governor. Otherwise the bill cannot become a law; or (C) The second chamber defeats the bill by not voting on it, defeating it by a vote in committee, or defeating the bill through a vote of the entire chamber.

THE GOVERNOR

Once a bill gets to this point, the governor can either sign the bill into law, veto the bill, or do nothing. If the governor does not act within seven days, the bill automatically becomes law without a signature.

FIRST READING

The bill is presented to the House or the Senate. Then the Speaker of the House or the President of the Senate (depending on whether the bill's author is a Representative or Senator) assigns it to a committee.

THIRD READING

At this stage, the full House or Senate will talk about what is good and not so good about a bill. Then legislators will vote to pass or defeat the bill. A majority of at least 51 votes are needed for the bill to be passed in the House; at least 26 in the Senate. If the bill is passed, it is sent to the other chamber, where everything starts all over. If not enough people vote to pass the bill, it cannot become a law. Both the House and the Senate have to go through the same process before a bill can become a law.

COMMITTEE READING

The committee's responsibility is to decide what is good about a bill as well as talk about any changes that could be made. Anyone can attend a committee meeting to say what they like or don't like about a bill. After the committee meeting is over, the members report back to the House or Senate. If the committee does not vote or votes against the bill, the bill cannot become a law.

SECOND READING

When the bill is brought before the House or Senate for a second reading, legislators have the opportunity to ask for amendments to the bill. The Senators or Representatives may or may not get what they ask for.

VETO OVERRIDE

Even if the governor vetos a bill, it can still become a law if 51 representatives and 26 senators vote to override the governor's veto.

IF A BILL MAKES IT THIS FAR, IT BECOMES A LAW!!!

Hoosier Who's Who

LaSalle
de Vincennes
Benjamin Harrison
Frances Slocum
Anthony Wayne
William Henry Harrison
Caleb Mills
Jonathan Jennings

James Douglas Williams
Thomas Riley Marshall
Edgar Whitcomb
Otis Bowen
Frank O'Bannon
Oliver Perry Morton
Johnny Appleseed
Evan Bayh

Henry Lane
Mitch Daniels
Lew Wallace
James Whitcomb Riley
Cole Porter

Unscramble the names of the Hoosiers described in the sentences. Use the list of names above to help you. Each name will be used only once.



1. _____ was an Indiana native who wrote such famous musicals as "Kiss Me Kate" and "Night and Day."
(LOEC RERTOP)

2. The first known white man to visit Indiana was _____.
(SEALLLA)

3. The son of _____, a French agent among the Miami Indians, built the first fort on the lower Wabash River. The fort became Vincennes.
(ED EENNNVICS)

4. As a young girl, _____ was kidnapped by Indians. She was found 60 years later by a fur trader from Indiana living as an Indian with the tribe who took her. There is a state park near Peru, Indiana, named for her.
(CANRFES MULSOC)

5. At the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794, _____ defeated the Miami Indians. Fort Wayne was named in his honor. _____
(THANYON EYWNA)

6. In 1992, _____ was reelected as Governor of Indiana with the largest percentage of the vote, 63 percent, in modern history.
(NAEV YHBA)

7. _____ was the first Governor elected after Indiana became a state in 1816.
(NAJHTONA SNEGNIJN)

8. _____ served as the first Governor of Indiana Territory. He later became President of the United States.
(WAIMLLI HRNEY RRIHSANO)

9. Before he died in Fort Wayne, _____ traveled the nation giving away seeds and seedlings of apple and other fruit trees.
(HNNYOJ SAPEDLPEE)

10. After helping to bring about Indiana education reform in 1852, _____ created the Indiana State Teachers' Association.
(LCAEB SLMIL)

11. _____ was the first Republican to be elected Governor.
(REHNY NEAL)

12. After serving as Governor of Indiana in 1873, _____ was elected Vice President under Woodrow Wilson.
(TOHSAM YLERI HSLALMRA)

13. William Henry Harrison's grandson, _____ was elected 23rd President of the United States.
(NAMIENJB RRHASNOI)

14. A well-known military official and author, _____ wrote *Ben Hur*.
(EWL LLACAW)

15. _____ was a poet who gained fame for a poem that he wrote, but claimed, however, that it was written by Edgar Allan Poe.
(MSEAJ TCWMIOHB LRLEY)

16. _____ was the first native Hoosier to become Governor.
(REVOLI RERYP NORMTO)

17. _____ was Governor from 1877 to 1880. His nickname was "Blue Jeans" because he always wore suits made of denim.
(EJSMA GLOUSAD LALIMWSI)

18. Before becoming Governor in 1969, _____ wrote *Escape from Corregidor* about his experiences in World War II.
(DGRAE THIWMOBC)

19. _____ was, from 1973 to 1981, the first Indiana Governor to be elected to serve two consecutive four-year terms.
(OSTI OBEWN)

20. _____ was elected Governor of Indiana in 1996.
(KAERN O'NNNABO)

21. _____ was elected Governor of Indiana in 2004.
(TMHCI ANDELSI)

Governors of Indiana

1800 - 1997

William Henry Harrison, May 13, 1800 - December 28, 1812

The first governor of Indiana, while it was still a territory but not a state, was William Henry Harrison. He was born in Virginia in 1773 to Benjamin Harrison, whose signature is on the Declaration of Independence. As a politician and military man, he served as governor of the Indiana Territory for 12 years before being elected as President of the United States in 1840. His grandson, Benjamin Harrison, also held the office of President. Harrison died in 1841.

John Gibson, July 4, 1800 - January 10, 1801 & June 1812 - May 1813

Born in Pennsylvania in 1740, John Gibson spent his military career living with and learning the customs of Indians in Virginia. During his political career, he was active in Indiana's negotiations with the Native Americans. He was acting governor twice during Harrison's administration when the governor was called away on military duty, finishing out Harrison's term after he resigned in 1812, and filling in until the next governor, Thomas Posey, who was elected in March of 1813, was able to take office in May of that year. After the formation of state government in 1816, Gibson returned to Pennsylvania where he died in 1822.

Thomas Posey, March 3, 1813 - November 7, 1816

Born in Virginia in 1750, Thomas Posey was appointed as governor of Indiana Territory in 1813, following Harrison's resignation. He died in 1818 after a long military and political career.

Jonathon Jennings, November 7, 1816 - September 12, 1822

Jonathon Jennings was the first governor elected after Indiana became a state. A politician and a lawyer, he was born in New Jersey in 1784. He served in Congress for six years and helped frame Indiana's constitution. He died in 1834.

Ratliff Boone, Democrat, September 12, 1822 - December 5, 1822

Ratliff Boon was Lieutenant Governor under Jennings, and served out Jennings' unexpired term as Governor. He was born in 1781 and had a long political career which included 12 years in Congress. He was also Lieutenant Governor under William Hendricks.

William Hendricks, Democratic-Republican, December 5, 1822 - February 12, 1825

A lawyer and politician, William Hendricks was born in Pennsylvania in 1782. He established The Eagle, Indiana's second newspaper, in 1812. During his term as Governor, the capital was moved from Corydon to Indianapolis. He resigned as Governor in 1825 to serve in the U.S. Senate, where he remained until 1837. He was the uncle of Thomas Hendricks, who was elected Governor of Indiana in 1873. Hendricks died in 1850.

James Brown Ray, February 12, 1825 - December 7, 1831

James Brown Ray fulfilled Hendricks' unexpired term before being elected to his own two terms as Governor of Indiana. A lawyer and politician born in Kentucky in 1794, Ray utilized his administration to begin construction on Michigan Road, and the Wabash and Erie canals. He died in 1848.

Noah Noble, Whig Party, December 7, 1831 - December 6, 1837

Noah Noble was born in Virginia in 1794. A businessman, military man and politician, he served two terms as Governor. He died in 1844.

David Wallace, Whig Party, December 6, 1837 - December 9, 1840

Lieutenant Governor under Noble, David Wallace was born in Pennsylvania in 1799. He was a lawyer, politician and military man, as well as the father of Lew Wallace, author of *Ben Hur*. Wallace died in 1859.

Samuel Bigger, Whig Party, December 9, 1840 - December 6, 1843

Samuel Bigger was a lawyer and politician born in Ohio in 1802. He was defeated in his bid for reelection in 1843. He died in 1846.

James Whitcomb, Democrat, December 6, 1843 - December 26, 1848

Born in Vermont in 1795, James Whitcomb was a lawyer and politician. During his administration, he established the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, Indiana Asylum for Education of Deaf and Dumb and the Indiana Institute for the Blind. He resigned as Governor in 1848 to serve in the U.S. Senate until his death in 1852.

Paris Chipman Dunning, Democrat, December 26, 1848 - December 5, 1849

As Lieutenant Governor under Whitcomb, Paris Chipman Dunning finished out Whitcomb's unexpired term. He was born in North Carolina in 1806 and he died in 1884.

Joseph Albert Wright, Democrat, December 5, 1849 - January 12, 1857

Joseph Albert Wright served one two-year term and, after a new constitution was instated, one four-year term. During his administration, the State Board of Education and the State Board of Agriculture were formed. Born in Pennsylvania in 1810, he served in the U.S. Senate from 1862 through 1863. He died in 1867.

Ashbel Parsons Willard, Democrat, January 12, 1857 - October 4, 1860

After serving as Lieutenant Governor under Wright, Ashbel Parsons Willard was elected Governor. The lawyer and politician was born in New York in 1820. He was the first Indiana Governor to die in office; he died in 1860.

Abram Adams Hammond, Democrat, October 4, 1860 - January 14, 1861

Born in Vermont in 1814, Abram Adams was a lawyer and politician who was elected Lieutenant Governor under Willard. He served out Willard's term after his death. Hammond died in 1874.

Henry Smith Lane, Republican, January 14, 1861 - January 16, 1861

Only two days after taking office, Henry Smith Lane resigned the Governorship of Indiana to become a U.S. Senator. A lawyer born in Kentucky in 1811, he helped form the Republican Party. Lane died in 1881.

Oliver Perry Morton, Republican, January 16, 1861 - January 23, 1867

Two days after being elected Lieutenant Governor under Lane, Oliver Perry Morton served out the term as Governor when Lane resigned. He was born in Salisbury, Indiana, in 1823, which made him the first native Hoosier to become Governor. He was elected for a second term in 1864 to serve during the Civil War years, until his resignation in 1867 to serve as a U.S. Senator. He died in 1877

Conrad Baker, Republican, January 23, 1867 - January 13, 1873

Conrad Baker was born in Pennsylvania in 1817. He was Lieutenant Governor during Morton's second term, finishing out the administration when Morton resigned, after which he was elected as Governor on his own. He died in 1885.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks, Democrat, January 13, 1873 - January 1877

Thomas Andrews Hendricks was born in Ohio in 1819. A lawyer and member of the Democratic Party, he was elected U.S. Vice President in 1884. He died in that office in 1885.

James Douglas Williams, Democrat, January 8, 1877 - November 20, 1880

A farmer, James Douglas Williams was nicknamed "Blue Jeans" because he always wore suits made of denim. He was born in Ohio in 1808 and served 31 years in the legislature. Williams also briefly served in Congress before being elected Governor of Indiana. He died in that office in 1880.

Isaac Pusey Gray, Democrat, November 20, 1880 - January 10, 1881 & January 12, 1885 - January 14, 1889

Isaac Pusey Gray was elected Lieutenant Governor under Williams and served out William's term after he died in 1880. He was elected Governor on his own in 1884. Born in Pennsylvania in 1828, he became minister to Mexico in 1893. He died in 1895.

Albert Gallatin Porter, Republican, January 10, 1881 - January 12, 1885

Born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1824, Albert Gallatin Porter served four years in Congress and four years as Comptroller of the U.S. Treasury before being elected Governor. He served as minister to Italy from 1889 to 1892. He died in 1897.

Alvin Peterson Hovey, Republican, January 14, 1889 - November 23, 1891

Alvin Peterson Hovey was a lawyer and military man with a distinguished career. He held various positions in state and national government before being elected Governor. He was born in Indiana in 1821 and died in office in 1891.

Ira Joy Chase, Republican, November 23, 1891 - January 9, 1893

A school teacher, businessman, minister and military man, Ira Joy Chase was also Governor of New York before being elected Lieutenant Governor under Hovey. He served out Hovey's term after his death. Chase died in 1893.

Claude Matthews, Democrat, January 9, 1893 - January 11, 1897

A farmer and cattleman born in Kentucky in 1845, Claude Matthews married former Governor Whitcomb's daughter. He ran for President after serving his term as Governor. He died in 1898.

James Atwell Mount, Republican, January 11, 1897 - January 14, 1901

James Atwell Mount was born in Indiana in 1843. He served in the State Senate before being elected Governor. He died in 1901.

Winfield Taylor Durbin, Republican, January 14, 1901 - January 9, 1905

Winfield Taylor Durbin was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1847. He served in the Spanish-American War before being elected Governor. He died in 1928.

James Frank Hanly, Republican, January 9, 1905 - January 11, 1909

James Frank Hanly was a school teacher, laborer and lawyer born in Illinois in 1863. He served in State Senate and Congress before being elected Governor. He joined the Prohibition Party in 1916 and ran for President. He was killed in an auto accident in 1920.

Thomas Riley Marshall, Democrat, January 11, 1909 - January 13, 1913

Thomas Riley Marshall served two terms as Vice President under Woodrow Wilson. Born in North Manchester, Indiana, in 1854, he died in 1925.

Samuel Moffett Ralston, Democrat, January 13, 1913 - January 8, 1917

Born in Ohio in 1857, Samuel Moffett Ralston was elected Governor after two unsuccessful attempts at political office. He was later elected to the U.S. Senate. Because of ill health, he was forced to withdraw from his campaign for the Presidency in 1924. He died in 1925.

James Putnam Goodrich, Republican, January 8, 1917 - January 10, 1921

James Putnam Goodrich was a lawyer and activist born in Winchester, Indiana, in 1864. Active in the state and national Republican Party, he served as Governor through the critical period of World War I. He later lost his bid for the Presidential nomination to Warren G. Harding, who later appointed Goodrich emissary to Russia. Goodrich died in 1940.

Warren Terry McCray, Republican, January 10, 1921 - April 30, 1924

Warren Terry McCray served on various state boards before being elected Governor of Indiana. Financial problems forced him to resign in 1924, however, and he was sent to federal prison for mail fraud until President Hoover granted him a full pardon. McCray was born in Kentland, Indiana, in 1865 and died in 1938.

Emmett Forrest Branch, Republican, April 30, 1924 - January 12, 1925

As Lieutenant Governor under McCray, Emmett Forrest Branch served out McCray's term after he resigned. Born in Martinsville, Indiana, in 1874, Branch served in the legislature during World War I and the Spanish-American War. He died in 1932.

Edward L. Jackson, Republican, January 12, 1925 - January 14, 1929

Scandals involving the Ku Klux Klan clouded Edward L. Jackson's term as Governor as well as accusations of bribery. Born in Howard County, Indiana, in 1873, Jackson was a lawyer who served in World War I. In addition to growing apples and raising cattle, he resumed his law practice after completing his term. He died in 1954.

Harry Guyer Leslie, Republican, January 14, 1929 - January 9, 1933

The start of the Great Depression marks Harry Guyer Leslie's term as Governor. He was able to reduce taxes, however, as well as cut government spending. Born in West Lafayette, Indiana, in 1878, Leslie founded an insurance company after completing his governorship. He died in 1937.

Paul Vories McNutt, Democrat, January 9, 1933 - January 11, 1937

Paul Vories McNutt was Dean of the Indiana University Law School before being elected Governor. He was later appointed as Ambassador to the Philippines. A lawyer who served in World War I, McNutt was born in Franklin, Indiana, in 1884. He died in 1955.

Maurice Clifford Townsend, Democrat, January 11, 1937 - January 13, 1941

Maurice Clifford Townsend was elected Governor after serving as Lieutenant Governor under McNutt. Born in Blackford County, Indiana, in 1884, it was his idea to paint school buses yellow as a safety precaution. In 1946, he lost a bid for the U.S. Senate to William Jenner. He died in 1954.

Henry Frederick Schricker, Democrat, January 13, 1941 - January 8, 1945 & January 10, 1949 - January 12, 1953

Henry Frederick Schricker was the first Governor to serve two four-year terms. Born in North Judson, Indiana, in 1883, Schricker was a State Senator as well as Lieutenant Governor under Townsend. He was twice unsuccessful in bids for the U.S. Senate and he turned down an offer from Roosevelt for a Vice Presidential nomination. He died in 1966.

Ralph F. Gates, Republican, January 8, 1945 - January 10, 1949

Born in Columbia City, Indiana, in 1893, Ralph F. Gates was a lawyer who served in World War I. After his term as Governor, he continued to practice law, remained active in state and held the position as Republican National Committeeman. He died in 1978.

George N. Craig, Republican, January 12, 1953 - January 12, 1957

A lawyer born in Brazil, Indiana, in 1909, George N. Craig held the rank of Lt. Colonel in the European Theater during World War II. His political career waned as a result of scandals involving highway construction contracts during the mid-1950s. He died in 1992.

Harold W. Handley, Republican, January 14, 1957 - January 9, 1961

After serving in World War II and the State Senate, Harold W. Handley was elected Lieutenant Governor under Craig before being elected Governor himself. In the middle of his term, he lost a bid for a U.S. Senate seat. His trademark was a blue polka dot bow tie. He died in 1972.

Matthew E. Welsh, Democrat, January 9, 1961 - January 11, 1965

A Navy veteran of World War II, Matthew E. Welsh was a U.S. Attorney and State Senator prior to his term as Governor. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1912, and, after completing his Governorship, he maintained a law practice in Indianapolis until his death in 1995.

Roger D. Branigin, Democrat, January 11, 1965 - January 13, 1969

Roger D. Branigin was born in Franklin, Indiana, in 1902 and was a lawyer who served in World War II. He was defeated by Handley in his first try at the Governorship in 1956, then was beaten by Robert Kennedy for the Democratic primary Presidential election. He continued to practice law in Lafayette until his death in 1975.

Edgar D. Whitcomb, Republican, January 13, 1969 - January 9, 1973

Born in Hayden, Indiana, in 1917, Edgar D. Whitcomb authored *Escape from Corregidor*, a book about his Air Force experiences during World War II. He practiced law before running successfully for Congress in 1954 and the Senate in 1964. He also served as Secretary of State before being elected Governor, but then lost a U.S. Senate nomination to Richard Lugar in 1976. He resides in Seymour.

Otis R. Bowen, M.D., Republican, January 9, 1973 - January 12, 1981

Otis R. Bowen was the first Indiana Governor to be elected to serve two consecutive four-year terms after the General Assembly passed legislation to allow it. Born in Rochester, Indiana, in 1918, he was a physician in the Army Medical Corps during World War II. Prior to his governorship, he was a member of the House of Representatives for 14 years, acting as Speaker for three terms. He lives in Bremen.

Robert D. Orr, Republican, January 12, 1981 - January 9, 1989

Prior to his win by a record margin in 1980, Robert D. Orr served in the State Senate for four years as well as Lieutenant Governor under Bowen. He was born in Evansville, Indiana in 1917. He died in 2004.

Evan Bayh, Democrat, January 9, 1989 - January 13, 1997

Evan Bayh's election as Governor made him the youngest Governor in the United States. During his administration, he received national recognition for education reform and for early childhood development programs. He was reelected in 1992 with the largest percentage of the vote, 63 percent, in modern history. He was born in Terre Haute in 1955, and, prior to his terms as Governor, served as Secretary of State. Evan Bayh went on to be elected U.S. Senator in 1998.

Frank O'Bannon, Democrat, January 13, 1997 - September 13, 2003

Governor Frank O'Bannon was born in 1930 in Louisville, Kentucky. Prior to his Lieutenant Governorship under Bayh, O'Bannon served in the State Senate for 18 years. Frank O'Bannon died in office at age 73 after suffering a severe stroke.

Joe Kernan, Democrat, September 13, 2003 - January 10, 2005

Governor Kernan is a native of South Bend who graduated from the University of Notre Dame in 1968 and served in the United States Navy. He was elected mayor of South Bend in 1987, 1991 and 1995 before becoming Lieutenant Governor in 1997. He was sworn in as Governor on September 13, 2003 upon the death of then Governor Frank O'Bannon.

Mitch Daniels, Republican, January 10, 2005 - present

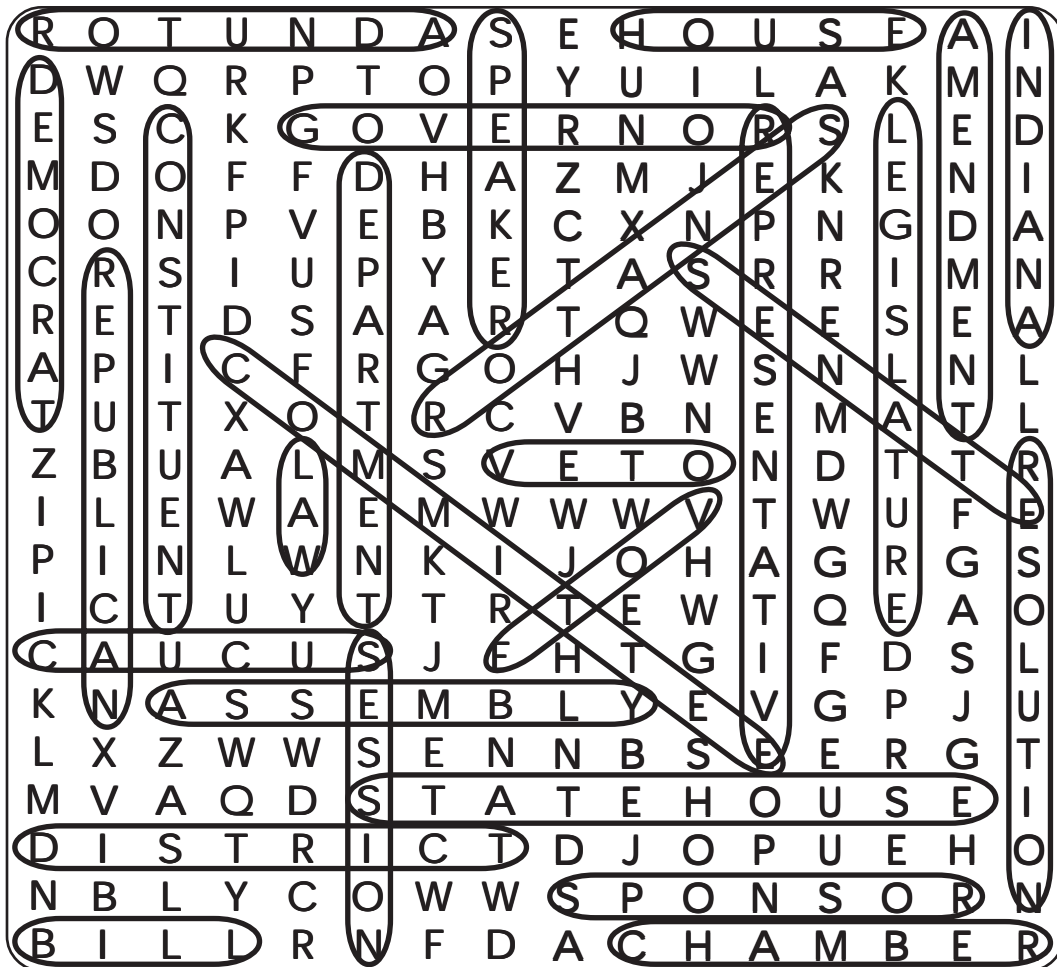
Governor Daniels came to Indiana when he was in grade school, and he's been a Hoosier ever since. He graduated from Princeton University in 1971 and earned a law degree from Georgetown University in 1979. In January 2001, Daniels began to serve as the nation's budget director for President George W. Bush. He served as the budget director until June 2003, when he resigned to return to Indiana.

ANSWERS

Some of the information in this booklet was taken from
Indiana: The Hoosier State, by Barnhart, Carmony, Nichols and Weiker.
Harper & Row; Evanston, Illinois. 1963.



Statehouse Seek 'n' Find



Did you find all the words?

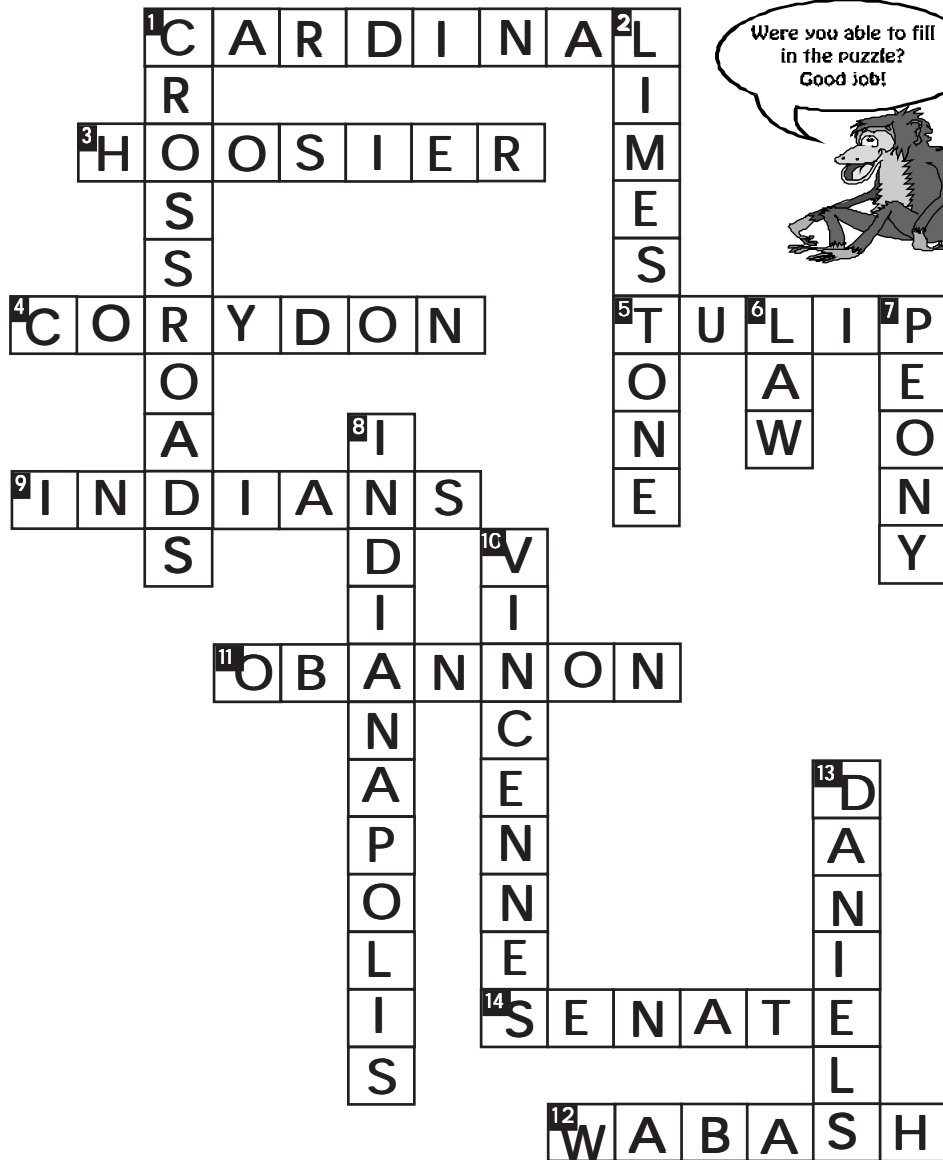


GOVERNOR
REPRESENTATIVE
SENATOR
INDIANA
ROTUNDA
CHAMBER
COMMITTEE

DEPARTMENT
BILL
LAW
VOTE
DEMOCRAT
REPUBLICAN
ASSEMBLY
SESSION
CAUCUS
SPEAKER
RESOLUTION
VETO
SPONSOR
STATEHOUSE

LEGISLATURE
HOUSE
SENATE
CONSTITUENT
AMENDMENT
DISTRICT

Indiana Facts Crossword



ACROSS

1. Indiana's state bird
3. Indiana's nickname
4. Indiana's first state capital
5. The _____ tree is Indiana's state tree
9. Congress coined the name "Indiana" in 1800; it means "land of the _____"
11. Governor from 1997-2003, Frank _____
12. Indiana's state song is "On the Banks of the _____, Far Away"
14. The _____ is a legislative body comprised of 50 members

DOWN

1. Indiana's state motto is "The _____ of America"
2. Indiana's state stone is Indiana _____
6. Legislators propose bills that could become _____
7. Indiana's state flower
8. Indiana's state capital
10. Indiana's first territorial capital
13. Governor, Mitch _____

Hoosier Who's Who

LaSalle
de Vincennes
Benjamin Harrison
Frances Slocum
Gen. Anthony Wayne
William Henry Harrison
Caleb Mills
Jonathan Jennings

James Douglas Williams
Thomas Riley Marshall
Edgar Whitcomb
Otis R. Bowen, M.D.
Frank O'Bannon
Oliver Perry Morton
Johnny Appleseed
Evan Bayh

Henry S. Lane
Mitch Daniels
Lew Wallace
James Whitcomb Riley
Cole Porter



1. COLE PORTER was an Indiana native who wrote such famous musicals as "Kiss Me Kate" and "Night and Day."
(LOEC RERTOP)

2. The first known white man to visit Indiana was LA SALLE.
(SEALLLA)

3. The son of de VINCENNES, a French agent among the Miami Indians, built the first fort on the lower Wabash River. The fort became the city of Vincennes.
(ED EENNNVICS)

4. As a young girl, FRANCES SLOCUM was kidnapped by Indians. She was found 60 years later by a fur trader from Indiana living as an Indian with the tribe who took her. There is a state park near Peru, Indiana, named for her.
(CANRFES MULSOC)

5. At the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794, ANTHONY WAYNE defeated the Miami Indians. Fort Wayne was named in his honor.
(THANYON EYWNA)

6. In 1992, EVAN BAYH was re-elected as Governor of Indiana with the largest percentage of the vote, 63 percent, in modern history.
(NAEV YHBA)

7. JONATHAN JENNINGS was the first Governor elected after Indiana became a state in 1816.
(NAJHTONO SENGNIJN)

8. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON served as the first Governor of Indiana Territory. He later became President of the United States.
(WAIMLLI HRNEY RRIHSANO)

9. Before he died in Fort Wayne, JOHNNY APPLESEED traveled the nation giving away seeds and seedlings of apple and other fruit trees.
(HNNYOJ SAPEDLPEE)

10. After helping to bring about Indiana educational reform in 1852, CALEB MILLS created the Indiana State Teachers' Association. (LCAEB SLMIL)

11. HENRY LANE was the first Republican to be elected Governor. (REHNY NEAL)

Hoosier Who's Who

12. After serving as Governor of Indiana in 1873, THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL was elected Vice President under Woodrow Wilson.
(TOHSAM YLERI HSLALMRA)

13. William Henry Harrison's grandson, BENJAMIN HARRISON, was elected 23rd President of the United States.
(NAMIENJB RRHASNOI)

14. A well-known military official and author, LEW WALLACE wrote *Ben Hur*.
(EWL LLACAW)

15. JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY was a poet who gained fame for a poem that he wrote, but claimed, however, that it was written by Edgar Allan Poe.
(MSEAJ TCWMI OHB LRIEY)

16. OLIVER PERRY MORTON was the first native Hoosier to become Governor.
(REVOLI RERYP NORMTO)

17. JAMES DOUGLAS WILLIAMS was Governor from 1877 to 1880. His nickname was "Blue Jeans" because he always wore suits made of denim.
(EJSMA GLOUSAD LALIMWSI)

18. Before becoming Governor in 1969, EDGAR WHITCOMB wrote *Escape from Corregidor* about his experiences in World War II.
(DGRAE THIWMOBC)

19. OTIS BOWEN was, from 1973 to 1981, the first Indiana Governor to be elected to serve two consecutive four-year terms.
(OSTI OBEWN)

20. FRANK O'BANNON was elected Governor of Indiana in 1996.
(KAERN O'NNNABO)

21. MITCH DANIELS was elected Governor of Indiana in 2004.
(TMHCI ANDELSI)

Law-Making Maze

START

BILL INTRODUCTION

The first step in creating a law is for a representative or senator to write the bill. Then the bill is read by the author in either the House or the Senate.

Follow the path through the maze to find out how a bill becomes a law!



CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

After the bill has been considered by both chambers, one of three things can happen: (A) The bill can be approved without changes; (B) The bill can be changed in the second chamber. If this happens, it must be returned to the first chamber so the changes can be approved. If at least 51 of the Representatives or 26 Senators agree to the changes, the bill goes on to the governor. However, if the majority of the original chamber disagrees with the amendments, the bill is sent to a conference committee. A conference committee is made up of two representatives and two senators. The four legislators attempt to combine the two different versions of the bill so that they all can agree. If they can agree, a conference report is then voted on by both the House and the Senate. If both houses approve the amended bill, it is sent to the governor. Otherwise the bill cannot become a law; or (C) The second chamber defeats the bill by not voting on it, defeating it by a vote in committee, or defeating the bill through a vote of the entire chamber.

THE GOVERNOR

Once a bill gets to this point, the governor can either sign the bill into law, veto the bill, or do nothing. If the governor does not act within seven days, the bill automatically becomes law without a signature.

FIRST READING

The bill is presented to the House or the Senate. Then the Speaker of the House or the President of the Senate (depending on whether the bill's author is a Representative or Senator) assigns it to a committee.

THIRD READING

At this stage, the full House or Senate will talk about what is good and not so good about a bill. Then legislators will vote to pass or defeat the bill. A majority of at least 51 votes are needed for the bill to be passed in the House; at least 26 in the Senate. If the bill is passed, it is sent to the other chamber, where everything starts all over. If not enough people vote to pass the bill, it cannot become a law. Both the House and the Senate have to go through the same process before a bill can become a law.

COMMITTEE READING

The committee's responsibility is to decide what is good about a bill as well as talk about any changes that could be made. Anyone can attend a committee meeting to say what they like or don't like about a bill. After the committee meeting is over, the members report back to the House or Senate. If the committee does not vote or votes against the bill, the bill cannot become a law.

SECOND READING

When the bill is brought before the House or Senate for a second reading, legislators have the opportunity to ask for amendments to the bill. The Senators or Representatives may or may not get what they ask for.

VETO OVERRIDE

Even if the governor vetos a bill, it can still become a law if 51 representatives and 26 senators vote to override the governor's veto.

IF A BILL MAKES IT THIS FAR, IT BECOMES A LAW!!!